

The Honorable James L. Robart

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

ACD DISTRIBUTION, LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

WIZARDS OF THE COAST LLC,

Defendant.

No. 2:18-cv-01517-JLR

~~PROPOSED~~ STIPULATED
PROTECTIVE ORDER

1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

Discovery in this action is likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the Court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this agreement is consistent with LCR 26(c). It does not confer blanket protection on all disclosures or responses to discovery, the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles, and it does not presumptively entitle parties to file confidential information under seal.

2. "CONFIDENTIAL" MATERIAL

"Confidential" material shall include information contained or disclosed in any materials, including documents or portions thereof; interrogatories, requests for admission, requests for production of documents, and answers and responses thereto; deposition testimony and transcripts; and any tangible things that a party believes is confidential and should be designated

1 as "CONFIDENTIAL." Material so designated may include the following categories of
2 information:

- 3 (a) confidential pricing and availability information of Defendant's products;
- 4 (b) contracts and license agreements between Defendant and/or Plaintiff and its
5 commercial partners;
- 6 (c) documents and communications regarding marketing, inventory, pricing, or
7 distribution strategy, the disclosure of which could result in competitive harm; and
- 8 (d) Defendant's and/or Plaintiff's revenue, costs, income, or profitability.

9 By identifying particular categories of information above, neither party concedes or
10 stipulates to the relevance or admissibility of such evidence, and expressly reserves all
11 objections, including objections to the collection or production in discovery of such materials.

12 3. SCOPE

13 The protections conferred by this agreement cover not only confidential material (as
14 defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from confidential material; (2)
15 all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of confidential material; and (3) any testimony,
16 conversations, or presentations by parties or their counsel that might reveal confidential material.

17 However, the protections conferred by this agreement do not cover information that is in
18 the public domain or, without contravening any portion of this Stipulated Protective Order,
19 becomes part of the public domain through trial or otherwise.

20 4. ACCESS TO AND USE OF CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL

21 4.1 Basic Principles. A receiving party may use confidential material that is disclosed
22 or produced by another party or by a non-party in connection with this case only for prosecuting,
23 defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Confidential material may be disclosed only to
24 the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this agreement. Confidential
25 material must be stored and maintained by a receiving party at a location and in a secure manner
26 that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this agreement.

1 4.2 Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items. Unless otherwise
2 ordered by the Court or permitted in writing by the designating party, a receiving party may
3 disclose any material designated as "CONFIDENTIAL" only to:

4 (a) the receiving party's counsel of record in this action, any employed ("in-
5 house") counsel of either party directly involved in overseeing and/or participating in this action,
6 and any employees of counsel to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for
7 this litigation;

8 (b) the officers, directors, and employees of the receiving party to whom
9 disclosure is directly necessary for this litigation;

10 (c) experts and consultants to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for
11 this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit
12 A);

13 (d) the Court, Court personnel, and court reporters and their staff;

14 (e) copy or imaging services retained by counsel to assist in the duplication
15 of "CONFIDENTIAL" material, provided that counsel for the party retaining the copy or imaging
16 service instructs the service not to disclose any "CONFIDENTIAL" material to third parties and
17 to immediately return all originals and copies of any "CONFIDENTIAL" material;

18 (f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is
19 reasonably necessary and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound"
20 (Exhibit A), unless otherwise agreed by the designating party or ordered by the court. Pages of
21 transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that refer to, describe, or otherwise
22 disclose "CONFIDENTIAL" material must be separately bound by the court reporter and may
23 not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this agreement;

24 (g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a
25 custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

26 4.3 Filing Confidential Material. Before filing "CONFIDENTIAL" material or
27 discussing or referencing such material in court filings, the filing party shall confer with the

1 designating party, in accordance with Local Civil Rule 5(g)(3)(A), to determine whether the
2 designating party will remove the "CONFIDENTIAL" designation, whether the document can
3 be redacted, or whether a motion to seal or stipulation and proposed order is warranted. During
4 the meet and confer process, the designating party must identify the basis for sealing the specific
5 confidential information at issue, and the filing party shall include this basis in its motion to seal,
6 along with any objection to sealing the information at issue. Local Civil Rule 5(g) sets forth the
7 procedures that must be followed and the standards that will be applied when a party seeks
8 permission from the court to file material under seal. A party who seeks to maintain the
9 confidentiality of its information must satisfy the requirements of Local Civil Rule 5(g)(3)(B),
10 even if it is not the party filing the motion to seal. Failure to satisfy this requirement will result
11 in the motion to seal being denied, in accordance with the strong presumption of public access to
12 the Court's files.

13 5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

14 5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each party
15 or non-party that designates information or items for protection under this agreement must take
16 care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate
17 standards. The designating party must designate for protection only those parts of material,
18 documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify, so that other portions of the
19 material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not
20 swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this agreement.

21 Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are
22 shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (*e.g.*, to
23 unnecessarily encumber or delay the case development process or to impose unnecessary
24 expenses and burdens on other parties) expose the designating party to sanctions.

25 If it comes to a designating party's attention that information or items that it designated
26 for protection do not qualify for protection, the designating party must promptly notify all other
27 parties that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

1 5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this
2 agreement, or as otherwise stipulated or ordered, disclosure or discovery material that qualifies
3 for protection under this agreement must be clearly so designated before or when the material is
4 disclosed or produced.

5 (a) Information in documentary form: (e.g., paper or electronic documents
6 and deposition exhibits, but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial
7 proceedings). The designating party must affix the term "CONFIDENTIAL" to each page that
8 contains confidential material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies
9 for protection, the producing party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by
10 making appropriate markings in the margins).

11 (b) Testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial proceedings: The
12 parties and any participating non-parties must identify on the record, during the deposition,
13 hearing, or other proceeding, all protected testimony, without prejudice to their right to so
14 designate other testimony after reviewing the transcript. Any party or non-party may, within
15 fifteen days after receiving a deposition or other hearing transcript, designate portions of the
16 transcript, or exhibits thereto, as "CONFIDENTIAL." If a party or non-party desires to protect
17 confidential information at trial, the issue should be addressed during the pre-trial conference.

18 (c) Other tangible items: The producing party must affix in a prominent place
19 on the exterior of the container or containers in which the information or item is stored the term
20 "CONFIDENTIAL." If only a portion or portions of the information or item warrant protection,
21 the producing party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s).

22 5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to
23 designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the designating party's
24 right to secure protection under this agreement for such material. Upon timely correction of a
25 designation, the receiving party must make reasonable efforts to ensure that the material is treated
26 in accordance with the provisions of this agreement.

5.4 "Attorneys' Eyes Only." The parties shall have the right to further designate Confidential Material or portions thereof as "ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY." This designation may be made on a good faith belief that such Confidential Material contains highly-confidential trade secrets relating to business strategy, research, development, pricing, regulatory, or commercial information, the disclosure of which to an employee, officer, director, consultant, contractor, or shareholder of any other Party or any of its affiliates would create a risk of injury to the designating party's business. Disclosure of such Confidential Material designated as "ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" shall be limited to the persons listed in, and in accordance with, Section 4.2(a), (c), (d), and (g). Disclosure may also be made to those persons listed in, and in accordance with, Section 4.2(e) if the designating party consents to disclosure. All other provisions in this Stipulated Protective Order applicable to Confidential Material designated as "CONFIDENTIAL" shall be applicable to confidential material designated as "ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY."

6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any party or non-party may challenge a designation of confidentiality, including "ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY," at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a designating party's confidentiality designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a party does not waive its right to challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the original designation is disclosed.

6.2 Meet and Confer. The parties must make every attempt to resolve any dispute regarding confidential designations without court involvement. Any motion regarding confidential designations or for a protective order must include a certification, in the motion or in a declaration or affidavit, that the movant has engaged in a good faith meet and confer conference with other affected parties in an effort to resolve the dispute without court action. The certification must list the date, manner, and participants to the conference. A good faith effort to confer requires a face-to-face meeting or a telephone conference.

6.3 Judicial Intervention. If the parties cannot resolve a challenge without court intervention, the designating party may file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality under Local Civil Rule 7 (and in compliance with Local Civil Rule 5(g), if applicable). The burden of persuasion in any such motion shall be on the designating party. Frivolous challenges, and those made for an improper purpose (*e.g.*, to harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the challenging party to sanctions. All parties shall continue to maintain the material in question as confidential until the court rules on the challenge.

7. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER LITIGATION

If a party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL,” that party must:

(a) promptly notify the designating party in writing and include a copy of the subpoena or court order;

(b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to this agreement. Such notification shall include a copy of this agreement; and

(c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the designating party whose confidential material may be affected.

8. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

If a receiving party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed confidential material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this agreement, the receiving party must immediately (a) notify in writing the designating party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the protected material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this agreement, and (d) request that such person or persons execute the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

1 9. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED
2 MATERIAL

3 When a producing party gives notice to receiving parties that certain inadvertently
4 produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the
5 receiving parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This
6 provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery
7 order or agreement that provides for production without prior privilege review. The parties agree
8 to the entry of a non-waiver order under Fed. R. Evid. 502(d) as set forth herein.

9 10. NON TERMINATION AND RETURN OF DOCUMENTS

10 Within 60 days after the termination of this action, including all appeals, each receiving
11 party must return all Confidential Material to the producing party, including all copies, extracts
12 and summaries thereof. Alternatively, the parties may agree upon appropriate methods of
13 destruction.

14 Notwithstanding the requirements of this provision, however, a party's outside counsel
15 of record is not required to delete copies of "CONFIDENTIAL" or "ATTORNEYS' EYES
16 ONLY" material that may reside on their respective firm's email archive or electronic back-up
17 systems, provided reasonable measures are taken to ensure the continued confidentiality of such
18 materials. In addition, each party's counsel of record is entitled to retain one archival copy of all
19 documents filed with the court, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, correspondence,
20 deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert
21 work product, even if such material contains Confidential Material.

22 The confidentiality obligations imposed by this agreement shall remain in effect until a
23 designating party agrees otherwise in writing or a court orders otherwise.

24 IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

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1 DATED this 27th day of March, 2019.

2 DAVIS WRIGHT TREMAINE LLP
3 *Attorneys for Wizards of the Coast LLC*

4 By /s/ James Harlan Corning
5 James E. Howard, WSBA #37259
6 James Harlan Corning, WSBA #45177
7 920 Fifth Avenue, Suite 3300
8 Seattle, WA 98104-1610
9 Telephone: 206.622.3150
10 Fax: 206.757.7700
11 Email: JimHoward@dwt.com
12 JamesCorning@dwt.com

13 QUARLES & BRADY LLP
14 *Attorneys for Plaintiff ACD Distribution LLC*

15 By /s/ Emily Logan Stedman
16 Daniel M. Janssen (*Pro Hac Vice*)
17 Emily Logan Stedman (*Pro Hac Vice*)
18 411 East Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 2400
19 Milwaukee, WI 53202
20 Telephone: 414.277.5000
21 Fax: 414.271.3552
22 Email: daniel.janssen@quarles.com
23 emily.stedman@quarles.com

24 WILLIAMS KASTNER & GIBBS, PLLC
25 *Attorneys for Plaintiff ACD Distribution LLC*

26 By /s/ P. Arley Harrel
27 P. Arley Harrel, WSBA #05170
William T. Hansen, WSBA #51535
601 Union Street, Suite 4100
Seattle, WA 98101
Telephone: 206.628-6600
Fax: 206.628-6600
Email: aharrel@williamskastner.com
whansen@williamskastner.com

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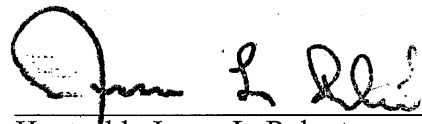
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ORDER

PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that pursuant to Fed. R. Evid. 502(d), the production of any documents in this proceeding shall not, for the purposes of this proceeding or any other federal or state proceeding, constitute a waiver by the producing party of any privilege applicable to those documents, including the attorney-client privilege, attorney work-product protection, or any other privilege or protection recognized by law.

DATED: April 1, 2019



Honorable James L. Robart
United States District Court Judge

EXHIBIT A

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

I, _____ [print or type full name], of
_____ [print or type full address], declare under penalty
of perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was
issued by the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington on
_____ [date] in the case of *ACD Distribution, LLC v. Wizards of the Coast, LLC*,
No. 2:18-cv-01517-JLR. I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this
Stipulated Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could
expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will
not disclose in any manner any information or item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective
Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the
Western District of Washington for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Stipulated
Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

Date: _____

City and State where sworn and signed: _____

Printed name: _____

Signature: _____